

FIELD TRIPS OF THE CLUB

TRIP OF JULY 13-14 TO THE BEAVERKILL

Eleven members and friends of the Club met at the Rice House, Livingston Manor, on the afternoon of July 12. A short trip was taken along the Willowemoc Creek in the early evening. On Saturday the party drove twenty miles along the Beaverkill in the Catskill Mountains to the 2,316-foot level near the Balsam Lake Club entrance. A trail of four miles led to the entrance of the swampy area which is headwaters of the stream between Double Top Mountain and Graham Mountain.

Aconitum noveboracense was found growing within fifty feet of the crests of Double Top Mountain in the springy ground that is found on the western slope. A splendid view of the Beaverkill watershed may be obtained at the peak, which is 3,905 feet high. The day was clear and excellent views of the other peaks were possible. The top of the mountain has an excellent stand of balsams. On the return trip the party crossed over the headwater of the stream on the west bank and found one exceptional stand of aconites, American Jacob's ladder and the white bog orchis.

The walking trip was about fifteen miles over rough trails and took eleven hours. This trip extends the range of this aconite from above Roscoe to the crest of Double Top. An additional note on the aconite range is being prepared. The usual "botanical seminar" was held on Saturday evening.

Sunday Mr. Crabtree led a trip to the falls on the Willowemoc and to his summer home on the shores of Hunter Pond. From the balcony one is afforded an excellent view of the surrounding country. A cranberry bog was visited and a trip was made to Mud Pond, which is one of the typical quaking bogs in this region. Dr. Camp and Dr. Small collected many specimens. Mr. Nearing reported a new lichen that he discovered.

WM. J. BONISTEEL

REPORT OF TORREY TRIP, AUGUST 18, 1940

Nineteen members of the Torrey Club and the Newark Museum Nature Club enjoyed the trip to Ocean and Burlington Counties. We found an abundance of *Schizaea* near Chatsworth. There were a few *Habenaria blephariglottis* left, though most of them had faded. The *H. integra* was just coming into bloom and the stand at

Sim's Place shows no sign of failing. One lone specimen of *H. cristata* was found at the same place. At West Creek we found numbers of *Sabatia dodecandra* and were surprised at a large number of *Lobelia cardinalis* growing in the marshes east of the town. These marshes must be quite salty. A stop was made at Barnegat to call on Barnegat Pete, the famous deer. He was very friendly but refused to be quoted for publication.

VERNON L. FRAZEE

TRIPS OF AUGUST 24 AND 25 TO THE WATCHUNG MOUNTAINS

Thirty-six members and guests were present on these two trips to a region which has been visited sixteen times by the Club under the same leadership during the past seven years. Among species not seen on previous trips were *Veronica scutellata*, *Andropogon glomeratus*, *Centaurea nigra*, *C. maculosa*, *Desmodium nudiflorum* f. *foliolatum*, *Bilderdykia cristata*, *Polygala ambigua*, *Agastache nepetoides*, *Stenophyllus capillaris*, and *Euonymus americanus*. A recent shift in the names of two common species of love-grass was pointed out—what we formerly called *Eragrostis purshii* is now *E. pectinacea*, while what we called *E. pectinacea* is now more properly *E. spectabilis*—the latter a particularly appropriate name for this showy "tumbleweed" grass. Twelve species of goldenrod were identified, only the first in full anthesis—*Solidago juncea*, *S. nemoralis*, *S. canadensis*, *S. flexicaulis*, *S. ulmifolia*, *S. rugosa*, *S. altissima*, *S. bicolor*, *S. squarrosa*, *S. patula*, *S. caesia*, and *Euthamia graminifolia*. Differences were pointed out between three true mints, *Mentha gentilis*, *M. piperita*, and *M. spicata*; two dodders, *Cuscuta coryli* and *C. gronovii*; four bush-clovers, *Lespedeza procumbens*, *L. capitata*, *L. virginica*, and *L. frutescens*; three sumacs, *Rhus glabra*, *R. typhina*, and *R. copallinum*; and seven kinds of tick-trefoil, *Desmodium paniculatum*, *D. canescens*, *D. rotundifolium*, *D. nudiflorum*, *D. grandiflorum*, *D. laevigatum*, and *D. obtusum*. Both the white and blue vervains were seen in abundance. *Apocynum cannabinum* var. *pubescens* was found as well as the typical form of the species, and the very fragrant broad-leaved *Koellia* (*Pycnanthemum*) *virginiana* as well as the practically scentless narrower-leaved *K. flexuosa*. Three skullcaps were found—*Scutellaria integrifolia*, *S. ovalifolia*, and *S. lateriflora*, the two former past flowering and fruiting, the last in full bloom. Among other interesting flowering plants studied were the New York ironweed

(*Vernonia noveboracensis*), Deptford pink (*Dianthus armeria*), common blue-curls (*Trichostema dichotomum*), wineberry (*Rubus phoenicolasius*), black maple (*Saccharodendron nigrum*), American lopseed (*Phryma leptostachya*), common mud-plantain (*Heteranthera reniformis*), common sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*), square-stemmed rose-pink (*Sabbatia angularis*), clustered beak-rush (*Rynchospora glomerata*), slender knotweed (*Polygonum tenue*), Virginia three-seeded mercury (*Acalypha virginica*), spotted milk-purslane (*Chamaesyce supina*), orange-grass (*Sarothra gentianoides*), downy-leaf arrow-wood (*Viburnum rafinesquianum*), broadleaf arrowhead (*Sagittaria latifolia*), and squarrose sedge (*Carex squarrosa*).

Among the showiest plants were the erect butterfly-weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) and extensive colonies of dense gayfeather (*Liatris spicata*) and American Culvers-root (*Vernonia virginica*). Other milkweeds seen were *Asclepias pulchra*, *A. incarnata*, *A. syriaca*, and *A. verticillata*. Dense pure-stands of *Hypericum mutilum* which had invaded the cleared ground around the bases of a row of cultivated maples caused much comment. Other St. Johnsworts seen were *H. boreale*, *H. perforatum*, and *H. punctatum*. Four aralias were observed—*Aralia nudicaulis* and *A. racemosa* native in the woods, *A. spinosa* widely naturalized, and *A. chinensis* in cultivation. Other escapes were *Broussonetia papyrifera* and *Symphoricarpos rivularis*. The finding of *Andropogon furcatus*, as well as two more species of milkwort, *Polygala verticillata* and *P. viridescens*, proved a surprise to most of the party.

Mr. Nearing collected and identified a goodly number of fungi, including *Amanita phalloides*, *A. frostiana*, *Amanitopsis vaginata*, *Tricholoma rutilans*, *Clitocybe amethystina*, *Laccaria laccata*, *Collybia radicata*, *Camarophyllus cantharellus*, *Hygrophorus conicus*, *Hyrocybe coccineus*, *Lactaria piperata*, *L. lactiflua*, *L. subdulcis*, *L. theiogala*, *Russula virescens*, *R. foetens*, *R. emetica*, *R. mariae*, *R. flavida*, *R. nigricans*, *Cantharellus cibarius*, *C. cinnabarinus*, *C. minor*, *Pleuropus obesus*, *Ceratomyces viscidus*, *Fistulina hepatica*, *Schizophyllum alneum*, *Stereum raucum*, *S. sericeum*, *Clavaria cinerea*, *C. aurca*, *Scleroderma vulgare*, *S. bovista*, and *Irpex lacteus*, as well as the puffball—*Lycoperdon gemmatum*, and the polypores—*Lenzites betulina*, *Coriolus abietinus*, *C. versicolor*, *Coltricia cinnamomea*, and *Daedalea confragosa*. A number of these proved

to be new records for the observed flora of this area, which now comprises 1,722 different identified species and varieties.

HAROLD N. MOLDENKE

REPORT ON TRIP TO MT. EVERETT, MASS., SEPTEMBER 7-8, 1940

Four things contributed to a successful trip: fine weather, a varied and beautiful terrain, excellent food at the farmhouse of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and the presence of Dr. Svenson and Miss Rusk who lent expert assistance to the amateur leader. Seventeen people attended the trip.

The first day was unusually clear with beautiful cloud effects so our party visited the Dome. This is the summit of Mt. Everett, next to Greylock the highest point in Massachusetts. Along the trail a few hundred feet below the summit we saw *Acer pennsylvanicum* and *A. spicatum*, *Sorbus americana*, *Aronia melanocarpa*, *Viburnum alnifolium*, *Nemophanthus mucronata* and *Rubus* sp.—the last four with berries. At the summit we admired the picturesque contortions of *Pinus rigida*, its form effected by the high winds at that altitude. The dominant ground cover at the summit was *Potentilla tridentata* (the three-toothed cinquefoil) and *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*. Everybody enjoyed picking the delicious ripe blueberries. Late in the afternoon we descended some 800 feet to Guilder Pond. This pond is surrounded by the natural beauty of hemlock woods and its shores lined with *Amelanchier*, *Kalmia*, *Myrica Gale* and *Virburnum alnifolium*. Many berries still remained on the *Cornus canadensis*, *Clintonia borealis*, *Mianthemum canadense*, and *Smilacina racemosa*. *Castalia odorata* was in full bloom and *Eriocaulon*, probably *articulatum*, was seen in the water.

Saturday evening the leader showed some of his natural color photographs of plants in this region.

The second day the party descended to Bash Bish Falls, a wild mountain gorge on the border of Massachusetts and New York. In the forest around the falls the following were noted in flower: *Eupatorium urticaefolium*, *Impatiens biflora*, *Helianthus divaricatus*, *Polygonum sagittatum*, *Prenanthes alba*, *Mentha gentilis*, *Desmodium nudiflorum* and *D. grandiflorum*, *Amphicarpa monoica*, *Collinsonia canadensis*, *Rubus odoratus*, *Hieracium scabrum*, *Bidens bipinnata* and various asters. The following were in fruit:

Aralia racemosa, *Ceanothus americanus* and the beautiful pink and green keys on *Acer spicatum*.

RUTHERFORD PLATT

TRIP OF SEPTEMBER 13-15, 1940, TO SHAWANGUNK MOUNTAINS

We had two days of fine weather in which to enjoy the beauties of the Shawangunk trails. The names of Millbrook Mountain, Gertrude's Nose, the Palmaghatt, Minnewaska Lake, Fly Brook Swamp, Rainbow Falls and Lake Awosting will briefly outline the route for those who know the country.

There were no additions to the 1938 list of plant species but the following could well be mentioned again: *Corema Couvradii*, *Ilex monticola* in abundant fruit, *Woodwardia virginica*, *Hypericum canadense*, *Rhodora canadensis*, and *Dryopteris simulata*. Some chestnut burs on 20-foot sprouts were noted. Witch hazel was in bloom.

Since the September, 1938, Torrey trip to Rainbow Falls the leader has questioned an identification made on that trip. A correction is now necessary. In that report (TORREYA, January-February, 1939, page 21) *Drosera intermedia* was noted. This species proved to be *Drosera rotundifolia*.

A Marsh Hawk and several unidentified accipters and buteos were seen over Millbrook on their way to Hawk Mountain. Bear scat was found on a ledge above the Palmaghatt.

DANIEL SMILEY, JR.

TRIP OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1940, TO SPRAIN RIDGE

Eight members and guests of the Club enjoyed a clear, sunlit, autumn day strolling through the Boyce Thompson Arboretum grounds along Sprain Ridge.

Botanizing began immediately on descent from the trolley at Nepperhan Avenue. The roadside yielded *Solidago juncea*, *S. speciosa*, *S. rugosa*, *S. graminifolia*, *Aster cordifolius*, *A. cricoides*, *A. salicifolius*, *A. novae-anglae*, *Bidens frondosa*, and *B. vulgata*. Close to the arboretum *Solidago canadensis* was identified along the road. Many of these same species of aster and goldenrod were also common in the arboretum. *Hieracium Gronovii* with its long-hairy leaves was examined closely and the abundant glandular hairs on the stem and inflorescence noted. Silver-rod, *Solidago bicolor*,

and *S. caesia* and *Aster divaricatus* were seen along the path. Belated flowers of Black-eyed-susan, *Rudbeckia hirta*, Oxeye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, and Butter and eggs, *Linaria vulgaris* were still common, and Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*, was in full bloom. Along the road a solitary Blue Lobelia, *Lobelia siphilitica*, and a few Turtleheads, *Chelone glabra*, grew in moist places.

Lunch was eaten in a clearing amid the pungent scent of crushed pennyroyal. Yellow-eyed grass, *Hypoxis hirsuta*, and the Slender Gerardia, *Gerardia tenuifolia*, were found here in blossom. On the return trip *Solidago latifolia* was added to the list. Large clusters of Dodder flowers and fruit were common on it. Nearby, the strong lemon odor of crushed Horse Balm, *Collinsonia canadensis*, called attention to itself and to its inconspicuous yellow flowers. A few plants of *Aster sagittifolius* were growing on the west-facing slope of Sprain Ridge. All members of the group sampled the butternut flavor of the seeds of the Orange Touch-me-not, *Impatiens biflora*, which was also in abundant blossom. Along a clay bank at the side of Sprain Road several teachers in the group collected the abundant prothallia of the Lady fern, *Athyrium angustifolium*, for use in their classrooms.

JOHN W. THOMSON, JR.

TRIP OF OCTOBER 18-20, 1940, TO MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.

Forty-one members and friends attended this trip. Saturday and Sunday were spent enjoying the beauties of this great mountain estate. Autumn coloring was especially brilliant this year, and the clear, crisp air enhanced the distant views. One of the highlights of the trip was the lunch at Bonticou Camp. The "kettle was boiled" and everything, from crackers and cheese to bananas, was toasted over the crackling flames. In mid-afternoon two hay wagons met the walkers at Bonticou Crag.

A description was given of the "why" and "how" of autumn coloring with examples collected along the way. The leader demonstrated the use of the increment borer in the study of tree growth and described its part in determining a plan of forest management. The Mohonk greenhouse had a good display of chrysanthemums as well as other interesting plants. Thanks are due to Mrs. A. Keith Smiley, Jr., who led two shorter walks to observe shrubs and trees in autumn condition.

DANIEL SMILEY, JR.